The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the *Special* column in particular.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. JOHN TRUNKEY,
OF VENANGO COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
HON. WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
HON. AMOS C. NOYES,
OF CLINTON COUNTY.

MAXIMS FOR THE DAY.

No man worthy the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in, or placed there by any fraud. U. S. GRANT.

I could never have been reconciled to the elevation by the smallest aid of mine of a person, however respectable in private life, who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history. No subsequent action, however meritorious, can wash away the letters of that record.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Under the forms of law, Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon disfranchisement of lawful voters, the false certificate of the returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud. For the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a fraudulently-elected President. Let it not be understood that the fraud will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which the usurpation is forgotten.
ADDRESS OF DEMOCRATIC M. C.'s.

One hundred years of human depravity accumulated and concentrated into a climax of crime. Never again in five hundred years shall they have an opportunity to repeat the wrong.
DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

I would rather have the endorsement of a quarter of a million of the American people than that of the Louisiana Returning Board, or of the Commission which excluded the facts and decided the question on a technicality.
THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

What has put out the furnace fires? Radical protection and mis-government.

Why are the saws of one hundred saw mills standing still? The Radical blight did it.

Why is a share of railroad stock only worth twelve dollars to-day which sold for fifty dollars five years ago? Ask the eight by seven Commission.

LOVELY.—Radical misrule has reduced stumpage from *eight* cents per foot to *nothing*, and laborers wages from two dollars to seventy-five cents per day.

Why are three out of every five laboring men in the country idle? Ask the Radical leaders. They have been running "the machine" for seventeen years and should know how to handle it.

YOUR TICKETS.—Candidates and their friends will please take notice that the blanks and tickets for the Primary election will be ready for distribution on and after Thursday, September 6th, and if there is to be any "hauling off" or withdrawal, it must be done by that time, if they want to save the price of their 10,000 tickets, and so as not to have the blanks mutilated.

ATTENTION, CANDIDATES.—On and after the 22d of August, the announcement of the names of candidates for Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, and County Surveyor, will be in order. The usual fee for the former two offices will be $15 each, and for the Surveyor, $5. This will pay for the usual card, 10,000 tickets for each candidate, and for printing the necessary election blanks. The primary election occurs on Saturday, the 15th of September, from 1 to 7 o'clock p. m., and County Convention meets in the Court Room on the following Tuesday (18th) at 1 o'clock, p. m.

OUR TICKET.—We feel highly complimented by the action of the State Convention, not because that body nominated us for an office; but for the reason that it put our ticket in the field—Trunkey, Schell and Noyes. In May last, after looking over the field and having canvassed the claims of the several aspirants and the interests of the party, we came to the conclusion that with a *Trun-key* and a *big Noyes* we could *S-hell* the enemy out of their political entrenchments, and we have no doubt but that the people in November next will ratify the action of the Convention by a large majority.

POLITICAL FRAUDS.

We notice that the "Workingmen" and "Labor Unions" are organizing for the purpose of electing men of their class to office and in this way cure the evils with which Radicalism has afflicted the country. The scheme set up by the leaders looks plausible, but when investigated it proves to be a huge fraud. To illustrate: The "laboring men" of Cincinnati have nominated a horny-handed *United States Commissioner* for Governor of Ohio, a brawny newspaper *editor* for State Treasurer, a bony and sinewy *office-holder* and ex-Republican politician for School Commissioner and another labor-begrimed *ward-manager* for Clerk of the Supreme Court. Our "laboring" friends had better pick their flints and try again. They should not go forth to the battle mounted on a set of old war-horses who would shy at the sight of a sawbuck or an anvil. What is demonstrated in the Ohio case is true of all others without exception. This labor reform business is worked up by demagogues, common loafers, constitutional thieves and social vagabonds generally, and the result is communism. A division of property every six months with these classes, who, if a division was made every month, would have nothing in ten days after.

TRUNKEY, SCHELL AND NOYES.

The Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, (22nd) met and completed its work by the selection of Hon. John Trunkey, of Venango, for Supreme Judge, Hon. William P. Schell, of Bedford, for Auditor General, and Hon. Amos C. Noyes, of Clinton, for State Treasurer. This ticket as a whole, is exceptionally good, and will be found to be a very strong one.

[illegible] Trunkey is the [illegible] prime of life, and at the verge of that maturity of mental power, which, in a *sound* body, grows and strengthens until the allotted period of man's life is passed. He is in his forty-ninth year, and if elected, when his Constitutional term of twenty-one years shall have passed, he will be in his seventieth year. His character as a man is above reproach, and his record as a Judge is that of one who is pure, able and of sound judgment. His district embraces much of the oil producing territory of the State, and in its litigation many new and perplexing questions are continually arising. In grappling with these, and in adjusting conflicting interests growing out of such complicated issues, he has been eminently successful, and his judgments, it is said, have been rarely reversed by the Supreme Court. On the bench, as in private life, Judge Trunkey is courteous and self-poised, a good listener, but prompt in decision and firm in adherence to his views. If he shall be elected, as we believe he will be, the State will have secured a valuable addition to its highest judiciary. Judge Trunkey was born in Mercer county in 1828, and presided in that district during his first judicial term. He is, like his probable competitor—Judge Sterrett—a member of the Presbyterian church.

The candidate for Auditor General, is Hon. Wm. P. Schell, of Bedford. He is in his fifty-fifth year, a lawyer by profession, and a man of unblemished integrity. He has been a member of both branches of the State Legislature, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1853. He has always been an earnest and active advocate of the interests of the laboring classes, but has never pandered to demagogueism in that political field. In 1872 he was the nominee of the labor reform party for Governor, but withdrew in favor of Mr. Buckalew. He was the clear choice of the Convention and of the party, and we think will make a competent and efficient Auditor General.

Col. Noyes, the candidate for State Treasurer, is our neighbor, and many of our lumbering people have been brought into contact with him in their business pursuits. We know him favorably as a genial gentleman of strict integrity and fair dealing. He is a native of New Hampshire, but for about thirty years he has resided in our locality, and pursued the business of a lumberman. He has repeatedly represented Clinton county in the House of Representatives, and is now a member of the Board of State Charities. The bluff and hearty manner, the whole-souled disposition, and the probity and uprightness that have been the invariable characteristics of the life of Col. Noyes among the people of the West Branch, have endeared him to all classes, and made him popular with all parties. He will run far ahead of his party in Central and Northern Pennsylania, and his administration of the finances of the State will be marked by honesty and reform.

We cannot as highly endorse the form of the resolutions adopted by the Convention as we approve its candidates. Of their matter we approve, but they are couched in language which conceals rather than expresses the thought. On the two vital issues—the currency and the labor question—no incisive, ringing and bold declaration is made. These, and these alone, are the questions that now agitate the public mind, and a great party should boldly assert itself upon the living issues of the hour. It is said by an exchange that they are the production of Senator Wallace. We happen to know that this is not correct. He submitted a series of resolutions to a member of the Committee which were complete in themselves, but no trace of their clear cut thought is discoverable in this medley of ill-assorted phrases. Any one who will compare the platform of 1876, written and reported by Senator Wallace, with this one, will at once see the difference. He is always concise, never diffuse, and if his views had been accepted by the Committee on Resolutions, the Democracy of Pennsylvania would not now occupy the unenviable attitude of attempting to conceal its views upon the only real issues of the campaign. We find no fault with what is said, but we regret the manner in which it is said, and the failure to say all that was necessary.

The ticket is a good one and it will be elected.

"NOT MUCHLY."—Hayes has been gadding around over the New England States for a month past trying to reconcile the seven by eight fraud. Senator Blaine, supposing that "the government" would visit Maine on his circuit, sent Hayes a private note requesting him to call at his house. But Mr. Hayes politely replies in this pithy manner:

FARVAN HOUSE, N. H., August 21st.
To Hon. James G. Blaine, Augusta, Maine.

I greatly regret that my inability to accept at present Governor Connor's kind invitation to visit the State of Maine will deprive me of the pleasure of enjoying the hospitality you have so cordially proffered.
R. B. HAYES.

"I greatly regret," is cool irony of the rarest kind and we think will silence the Maine demagogue effectually.

CONSISTENT, VERY.—In his speech at Mansfield, Ohio, two weeks ago, Secretary Sherman quoted the order of Mr. Hayes forbiding office-holders "to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions or *election campaigns*." What right had he to speak in the Ohio canvass without resigning his position in the Cabinet?

Five Democratic editors were candidates for the Auditor Generalship of Pennsylvania. When an editor gets to going down hill everything seems greased for the occasion.—*Boston Post.*

What a fib. There were but two, Gen. Davis and Capt. Brockway, and they were forced to the front by enthusiastic friends. Pennsylvania editors want nothing but their subscriptions paid up.

THE NOMINEES.

Hon. John Trunkey, the Democratic nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court, is now serving in his second term as President Judge of the Venango district. He is one of the most popular Common Pleas Judges in the State and is respected and admired by bench and bar for his sterling qualities as a man, his profound legal knowledge and the soundness and perspicacity of his decisions. His reputation for thorough independence and freedom from [illegible] of justice is such that all who know him have implicit confidence in his fairness and integrity. In his own section he is universally esteemed, and will receive the votes of the people without distinction of party. When first elected President Judge he overcame a large Republican majority and was re-elected over a very popular competitor in the district in which he now presides. His name is a tower of strength to the ticket, especially in the northwestern counties.

Hon. William P. Schell, whose name has been placed upon the ticket for Auditor General, is well known throughout the State as a gentleman of excellent character and possessing executive abilities of a high character. Some twenty-five years ago he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and was a member of the State Senate from 1858 till 1861 from the district then composed of the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon and Somerset. Last year he was again elected to the House of Representatives from the Bedford district by a very handsome majority. In 1872 he was the Labor Reform candidate governor, but a short time before the election withdrew in favor of Mr. Buckalew. Mr. Schell has many personal friends in both political parties and thus becomes a very formidable candidate. His fitness for the office for which he has been nominated is unquestioned, and the interests of the State will be safe in his hands.

Hon. Amos C. Noyes, the candidate for State Treasurer, is a self-made man, who, by patient industry and upright dealing with his fellow men, has won the esteem of the large circle of his acquaintances. He has served a number of terms in the House of Representatives from the Clinton district, and his legislative service is distinguished for his independent action on all public questions. His career in the legislature was that of an honest and fearless man, who dared to support or oppose measures accordingly as they commended themselves to his approval or seemed to him to require his opposition. Those who served with him will bear us out in the assertion that no purer man than Amos C. Noyes ever sat in either branch of the legislature. He has business capacity of a very superior order, a necessary qualification of a fit candidate for the office of State Treasurer. The finances of the Commonwealth may be safely entrusted to his hands. Col. Noyes has much personal popularity throughout the State and will make a splendid run especially in the region in which he has resided the greater part of his life.

We have only words of approbation and praise for the candidates, because no evil can be spoken with truth of any of them and their genuine personal worth will not be disputed by those who know them as we do. The ticket is an exceptional strong one and with a thorough and efficient canvass will be elected.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A NOBLE TRIO.

With John Trunkey, of Franklin, Venango county; William P. Schell, of Bedford, Bedford county, and Amos C. Noyes, of Westport, Clinton county, the Democracy of Pennsylvania will sweep the field this fall. Three better men for the respective positions for which they have been named were never before the people of our State. A glance at the State map shows their peculiar triangular location in a geographical sense, besides the varied labor interests they represent. Our nominee for Judge hails from the centre of the oil regions, and the nominee for Auditor General resides in the midst of a great coal and iron section of the State, while the nominee for Treasurer lives in the heart of the greatest lumber and coal region in the State. These three gentlemen are the embodiment of Law, Labor and Finance. Each fully understands the particular wants of their sections and know how, and are willing to adjust public affairs, if given the power, so as to restore our paralyzed business, and furnish labor for the thousands who have been made idle through the mismanagement of our affairs. Therefore, let those who desire a change in the policy of our State affairs make common cause with our nominees, so that the commercial and business interests of the country may take a new departure and thereby remove the embargo which chills the furnace, stops the saw mills, closes coal mines and awards starvation wages to the laborer. Voters, remember the seven by eight fraud!

WHERE THEY ARE.—President Tilden was in London, England, on the 21st inst., and Vice President Hendricks in Paris, France. On the same day the eight by seven government was on the mountains in New Hampshire, and the Lord only knows where Wheeler was at that time. Nobody has heard from him since he drew his last quarters salary.

Philadelphia despairs of making horse-car conductors honest, and it is proposed to rent out the cars to the conductors at so much per diem.—*Boston Post.*

Why not adopt the Sherman-West plan, hand the roads over to the General Government. Let private parties furnish the capital to build and equip the roads and then let "the government" run them. Such are the teachings of Radical Communism.

A SENSIBLE CONCLUSION.—Speaking of Governor Hampton's recent speech the New York *Tribune* observes: "The North must accept the situation as well as the South. Massachusetts has no more right to doubt South Carolina than South Carolina has a right to doubt Massachusetts."

RINGS.—We are living in an age of "rings." The most collosal and dangerous one, however, is that entitled the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers." The evils entailed on our State by the Mollie Maguires will be rendered very insignificant in its ramification if this new "ring" is not confined by law to very narrow bounds. This country cannot afford to continue long with a form of government made up of Rings within Rings like this Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers or [illegible] any other Rings whose object is [illegible] body, and whose purpose is, whenever they become powerful enough, to create riot and disturbance of the public peace, burn and destroy property, and try to frighten people into their terms by a "reign of terror." The laws of the States must not only provide punishment for those who riot, burn and terrorize, but also for those who, like Chief Arthur, sit back in their cozy chairs and study out and plan and urge on the devilitry they want others to do for them. The Legislatures of next winter should not fail to act upon measures to totally clean out the business of all such corrupt ring combinations. Every true friend of the Republic should demand this much for his country and his family.

OHIO.—Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton and Gen. Tom Ewing opened the battle for the Democrats of Ohio, at Columbus, on Friday last. The former in one of his perorations said: "Neither famine nor pestilence has visited the land—the reverse is the fact, a harvest of plenty everywhere, and yet the highways and byways are filled with beggars and tramps, deeds of violence are committed against person and property, work houses are filled with poor, children go hungry, women are suffering, our industries are all deranged, business is stagnant, and men of energy and business enterprise sit with folded hands—all are unhappy, and look with anxiety for that which will come to pass. Now, why is this? There must be a cause. What is it? What party has been managing public affairs for half a generation?" As we propose to publish the major portion of Mr. Pendleton's speech we will let the forgoing suffice for the present.

THIS HUMBUG AGE.—We notice that in a number of the Northern States, that workingmen's Conventions have been held and tickets put in the field for the various offices to be filled. The folly of this step would be elaborated if the bankers, or owners of real estate would adopt a similar programme. Then we would have a dose of confusion sufficient to satisfy every malcontent. But will this state of things furnish work for the unemployed, or bread for the hungry? No! Precisely the reverse. It was decreed thousands of years ago that man must work, and his physical organization demands that he be employed at least ten hours out of every twenty-four to constitute him truly happy. Those of the race who propose to avoid this law, and expect to have plenty and enjoy prosperity, will be disappointed. The doom of man is: He must either work, beg, or steal. Reader, which class do you prefer to train with?

RADICAL TESTIMONY.—Judge McEnally, in alluding to the action of the Democratic State Convention, says: "Why, you nominated three of the very best men in the State. There is no better man for the place than Mr. Schell, I know him personally." Col. Forney in his *Press* of Friday, said: "Three of the most respectable Democrats in Pennsylvania, Hon. Wm. P. Schell, of Bedford; Hon. Amos C. Noyes, of Clinton, and Hon. John Trunkey, of Venango, were nominated at the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, August 22, for the respective positions of Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania." As the Judge and Colonel Forney left the Democratic party together, they may come back this fall and help the Democrats, as they did twenty years ago, to put good men in office.

MORE ARMY.—The Radical leaders are resorting to all kinds of strategy for the purpose of having the army increased when Congress meets, and to accomplish this end, they are trying to get Sitting Bull back to help Joseph kick up a big fight, so as to found a good plea on this point. The Lewistown *Sentinel* in alluding to this question says: "Sitting Bull" is still out on his recognizance, says one of the cheapest-in-the-market of radical newspapers, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. It omits to remark: This double of Oliver P. Morton has so enlisted the sympathy of our *aliunde* Federal administration, that it has *inoculated* a "commission" to escort S. B. back into United States territory. You see, with Sitting Bull back again on our soil to aid "Chief Joseph" of the Nez Perces, what a handsome argument can be made in favor of an increased Standing Army?

A SACRIFICE AT LAST.—The eight by seven have been hunting for a man to answer Judge Black on that subject. Scores refused, prefering to *distinguish* themselves in some other way. It is now announced that Judge Stoughton has disregarded all friendly warnings and seems bent on self-destruction. It is now formally announced by the editor that he will attempt to answer Judge Black's Electoral Commission article in the *North American Review*. Poor Stoughton! When Jere Black comes back at him he will hardly know what struck him. Why did not Morton, Garfield or Sherman, who were present and know all the facts come to the front and answer Judge Black?

BUSTED UP.—The colored element held a State Convention in New Jersey, last Thursday, for the purpose of unity. But the attempt to nominate "Ulysus Simpson Grant, for President in 1880," and the condemnation of Hayes' policy, upset everything, many of the delegates declaring that they had voted the Republican ticket, and were now ready to vote for a change.

BE OFF.—The Governors of Maryland and West Virginia, have notified the Secretary of War, to withdraw the United States soldiers from those States. They propose to manage affairs without the regulars. How soon will Gov. Hartranft be ready to issue a similar order.

THE STRUGGLE.

It has been our fortune to witness the proceedings of several State Conventions held by both parties, and to have observed the intense anxiety betrayed by the delegates when the ballotings for candidates was close—"nip and tuck;" but the scene we looked upon last Wednesday night at the State Capitol, while the third and fourth ballots were being taken for Supreme Judge, surpassed all former spectacles. It was grand! Col. McClure, of the [illegible] the following from his journal. In alluding to the contest he says:

"The Chair finally decided that the third ballot was unintelligible, that the floor must be cleared of all intruders and let the Convention settle the dispute dispassionately by another ballot. This settled the disorder, and after half an hour of seething turmoil quiet was secured and the roll was again called. All the candidates were dropped but Trunkey and Sheppard, and the vote between them ran singularly even. They were not ten votes apart at any time, they were exactly even at 85, agaid at 90, again at 97, again at 100, again at 107, again at 113, again at 117, again at 120, again at 122, and the roll closed with Trunkey 123 and Sheppard 123, with five not voting.

MR. STENGER'S DECISIVE VOTE.

Then Mr. Snowden entered the hall and gave his vote for Sheppard. There was a general buzz and a call for Zeigler from the Trunkey men, and in the midst of it the white crown of Uncle Jake appeared at the door. There was a dead calm as he leisurely walked down the aisle until he got to the front of the delegates. He spoke with the greatest deliberation, saying: "Mr. President, does this contest depend upon me?" The Chair answered that the vote could not be declared until the roll was complete. "Then," said Zeigler, "I vote for Trunkey," and a shout went up from the Trunkey side that was deafening. Trunkey then had 124, and the vote of President Stenger was added to Trunkey, making the ballot foot up: Trunkey 125; Sheppard, 124, nominating Trunkey by one vote. Kalbfus, of Carbon, and Dusenberry, of Susquehanna, were absent without substitutes. The tension had been so severe through the long struggle of over three hours that when it was decided the victors were forbearing and the vanquished yielded gracefully, and Mr. Sanders promptly moved to make the nomination of Trunkey unanimous, which was responded to very cordially. Thus ended one of the most hotly-contested struggles I have ever witnessed in a Convention."

POOR "BAB."—Six months ago Gen. Babcock was the most noted man in Washington. He was Grant's Private Secretary, and his name was in every body's mouth. He was the boss of the "crooked whiskey" business and made millions for himself and his friends. But since the eight by seven has been drawing its $50,000 monthly, poor "Bab" has not been heard of. His battles who landed in the penitentiary have all been pardoned and enjoy Radical society as of yore; but "Bab" seems to be ignored, both by the "loyal" and disloyal. Heathen politicians used to say, "the mills of the Gods grind very slow but sure." It is just so now. If ever a great knave was completely exiled without much effort, that man is Gen. Babcock, who but recently was imbedded in the recesses of every loyal soul.

SHERMAN LIKE.—The shabbiest trick yet played off by the eight by seven administration of Hayes, is the one John Sherman makes on the Grant administration. When the Haycites are upbraided for removing the army from the Southern States, they turn around and charge Grant and Cameron with making the order a few days before they left; when every sensible man knows that the whole movement was brought about by Stanley Matthews, John Sherman and Congressman Foster, who literally went on their knees before Grant and asked him to issuse the order before the 4th of March, and to gratify the eight by seven fraud he did so, supposing of course that Sherman & Co., would father the child.

*Colonel McClure telegraphed to the *Times* on Tuesday night that Senator Wallace was then in attendance upon the Convention, and, although taking no part in the contest for nominations, the platform would "doubtless bear his impress." But, upon examination, we discover no impress either of his well-known opinions in favor of subsidies and corporations, or of his great acknowledged ability to write English. In the latter particular the platform would have been the better of a touch of his hand."—*Philadelphia Commonwealth.*

We knew that Senator Wallace had no hand in putting up that piece of furniture adopted by the Convention as a platform, and the writer in the *Commonwealth* is far more verdant than we ever gave him credit for, if he does not know that the Senator had no hand in framing the document.

Our Senatorial delegate to the State Conventionfrom this district, (XXXIV) Adam Hoy, Esq., of Bellefonte, was a member of the Committee on Resolutions. He also nominated Judge Mayer, for Supreme Judge, but his name was afterwards withdrawn before a ballot was taken. We would have been pleased to have seen Judge Mayer fairly on the track but the fates were against him. There was too much *Noyes* made on this occasion for another fellow from Clinton, and his claims were allowed to go over until the political wheel takes another turn.

AN AFTER DISCOVERY.—The editor of the Philadelphia *Commonwealth*, is so acute in one of his senses that he can scent a fraud afar off. Here is his last smell:

The failure to embody in the Democratic platform a resolution denouncing the robberies of the Republican Treasury Ring, was a serious one. What is the history of this omission, and who is responsible for it?

What a serious omission! to fail to state that which every body knows. Will not somebody write out a history of this "omission."

THERE SOON WILL BE A CLEAR FIELD.—"One by one the roses fall." In noticing this fact the Chicago *Times*, says: Disease is killing Morton, Blaine is killing himself, Hayes, as to a second term, committed suicide before he was born, Bristow is buried, Conkling is about to perish of inanition, Hartranft's hickory shirt is his political winding-sheet, Grant is foundered—there is a clear field for the dark horse in 1880.

Our clever friend, Dr. Ash D. Bennett, of New Washington, was our Representative delegate to the State Convention. He was placed on the Committee on Permanent Organization, and as such assisted in the selection of the permanent officers of the Convention.

THE INDIAN WAR.

General Howard Still in the Rear.

Chief Joseph's Band get Away With one Hundred and Thirty of Howard's Horses.

SKIRMISHING ALL ALONG THE LONG LINE.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 23.—Gen. Howard's forces in pursuit of the hostile Indians passed Pleasant Valley, Idaho, on the 19th on their way southwest as far south on the stage road as Dry Creek stage station, eight miles south, then turned eastward toward [illegible] fifty or sixty miles to the westward and had arrived upon the stage road on the 19th, taking possession of Hole-in-the-Rock stage station, twenty-six miles south from Pleasant Valley. The Indians destroyed the telegraph line in that vicinity and stopped all travel upon the road, and were in the neighborhood of this station for three days. The Indians had been for nearly two days without water when they arrived upon the stage line and their stock was much scattered and in bad condition. They stopped to gather all the loose stock and feed the animals, using or destroying all the grain at the station and destroying all property there, including some twenty sets of harness. The Indians left Hole-in-the-Rock station on the 19th or 20th, on the approach of Howard, going east or northeast, and surprised his men who had charge of the pack animals and loose stock, at daylight on the morning of the 20th at Cama's Meadows, which is about twenty miles east of Dry Creek stage station. The Indians got away with about 100 of Howard's pack animals and also about thirty horses belonging to the Montana volunteers. Captain Norwood and Colonel Sanford followed the Indians with three companies of Cavalry and overtook them about six miles distant, when there was a skirmish in which one soldier was killed and six wounded. The wounded soldiers were taken to Pleasant Valley station, where one, named Samuel A. Glass, has since died. Howard has been reinforced by Captain Bainbridge from Fort Hall with one company and about fifty Bannock Indians, who are at present in pursuit of the hostiles, who are supposed to be making for Henry's lake, which is about sixty miles northeast from the stage road where the crossing was made.

Howard's force was camped yesterday morning on Shot Gun creek, which is about forty-five miles distant from the stage road. On the 20th Howard's force was increased by the arrival of Colonel Miller with about 290 infantry in wagons. Howard had with him about 250 Cavalry, in addition to the force with Captain Bainbridge. While Howard was camped at the junction, eighteen miles north of Pleasant Valley, he sent sixty men and some Indian scouts across the country to Henry's lake to intercept the Indians. This command did not find any Indians there, and returned and passed Pleasant Valley yesterday on their way after Howard. All but eight or ten of the Virginia City volunteers have gone home. The Indians have not been in a hurry or anxiety to avoid a fight. They are supposed to number between 400 and 500 and seem to be making their way toward the Crow country on the Yellowstone. The first train of James Haydon on Salmon river is supposed to have been destroyed by Indians, as a number of mules belonging to him have been found on the stage road; also mules of another train belonging to Colonel Sharpe. A courier is expected from Howard today.

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana, August 23.—Two scouts from Fort Ellis got here this morning. They report a squaw camp at Henry lake, but they were breaking camp and moving toward Cregor basin when they left yesterday morning.

Lieut. Leary, Howard's commissary, says when he left the front the Indians were fortifying at a place called the lava beds. He thinks General Howard struck there yesterday.

A special from Fort Shaw, Montana, on the 20th, says news from Fort Benton states that there are indications of an outbreak among the Grosventres, Assineboines and Piegans. Sitting Bull is at Fort Peck. Nez Perces scouts are on the Markas river.

WASHINGTON, August 23—Major General M'Dowell, commanding the military division of the Pacific, sends the following dispatch to the War Department, received by him from Gen. Howard, by courier at Pleasant Valley, Idaho:

CAMP MEADOW, IDAHO, Aug. 20.

I arrived at this camp yesterday with Cavalry and fifty Infantry. Miller, with a foot battalion, will join me to-night. My advance camp was approached this morning before day by over one hundred hostiles. They succeeded in stampeding and driving off about 100 animals, of which number one-third were recaptured by the Cavalry, who started in pursuit as soon as they could saddle their horses. Major Sanford, First Cavalry, struck the party after a pursuit of six miles, and engaged them with a loss of one bugler killed, one officer (Lieut. Benson, of the Seventh Infantry) and six privates wounded. No Cavalry horses were lost. He will continue the pursuit, via Henry lake, to-morrow.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "One of the greatest political dangers that now menace this country arises from the attempt to recommence a vigorous free trade agitation, and the support this suicidal enterprise is likely to receive in the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington." Will people wake up to the realization of this fact?—*Radical Exchange.*

As sixteen years of Radical "protection" has landed the country on the verge of bankruptcy, we think it is about time to swop horses. It is impossible for a "Democratic House" to commit the same amount of devilitry in the next forty years that has been committed by the Radical leaders.

PROOF AGAINST LIGHTNING.—A telegram announces that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's house at Mandarin, Florida, was struck by lightning, but the tough old woman wasn't hurt. She can stand anything since she disentombed Byron. Like her brother Henry Ward, since the Tilton trial, he preaches better sermons than ever before. The Beecher family is a wonderful family.

CHAIRMAN.—Captain William McClelland was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the State Committee. This tribute of the Democracy is gratifying, and we have no doubt Captain McClelland will prove himself a bold commander, and in every way justify the confidence reposed in him. In this contest we need a resolute and skillful hand at the helm.

Jennie Jane thinks Gail Hamilton ought to be ashamed of herself. Now, Jennie, look out for your back hair!—*Boston Post.*

Gail is a cousin of Mrs. Senator Blaine's and you know her husband—the Senator—was not embraced by the eight by seven Commission. That's what ails Miss Gail.

ENTERPRISE.—They must have some Yankees in Richmond still. Because within ten minutes after the Virginia convention had made its nomination for Governor, a Richmond cigar dealer had a sign out in front of his store, "Stop and buy the Holliday cigar."

THE EASTERN WAR.

We have but little information from the battle fields of the East. Whatever conflicts have occurred in Asia, it is conceded that the Turks, as heretofore, have come off victors. In Europe some very hard fighting has been done with varying success, but if the Russians do not meet with better success within the next thirty days but few of the Russian soldiers that crossed the Danube will ever re-cross it, except by Turkish leave. Some sanguinary conflicts have occurred within the past ten days to capture the several passes in the Balkan mountains [illegible] latter must take the open field and be subjected to all manner of attacks from the Turks, who have fortifications everywhere and soldiers enough to hold them, besides sending thousands into the open field to harass the Russians. Unless the Czar forwards from 40,000 to 50,000 men and gets them across the Danube within the next fortnight he may as well prepare for winter quarters, because the war will not close this year, unless the Russians pack their traps for home. The shout of "on to Constantinople," like that of "on to Richmond," on a memorable occasion is a little slow, because somebody is always putting himself in the way. We call the following from the London newspaper dispatches:

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A Constantinople dispatch contains the following: "Suleiman Pasha telegraphs, under date of August 21, that three of his brigades ascended the heights of the Shipka pass in spite of a shower of Russian projectiles, drove back a Russian outpost and advanced to within a hundred yards of the enemy's entrenchments. There was desperate fighting for fourteen hours, at the end of which, however, although the Turks retained the ground they conquered, the enemy still held their fortified positions, which were defended by fourteen cannon and a large force." The telegram concludes: "To-morrow we shall bring up our siege guns and renew the struggle. We hope to be successful."

RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS OF THE FIGHT.

Detailed bulletins from the Russian general commanding in the Schipka pass show that on August 22 the Turks erected two batteries of long-range artillery and made trenches, through which they approached the Russian positions. The Russian loss on August 21 was two hundred and on the 22d much less. The latest bulletin recounts the operations of Thursday. It says: "The Turkish fire commenced at half past 4 o'clock in the morning and lasted with great violence until noon. Meanwhile, the Turks made several desperate assaults, but were repulsed. Our heroes did not yield a foot. At noon the firing slackened and reserves under Radetsky began to arrive. Our losses have been great."

Reuter's Bucharest dispatch states that the population of Giurgevo have been ordered to leave the town, because of the cannonade which is progressing between Rustchuk and the Russian batteries on the northern bank of the Danube.

SAD EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN RUSSIA.

The Moscow correspondent of the *Daily News* writes describing the effects of the war in Russia as follows: "The peasants are being called off to join the Imperial army from all directions. Wherever one goes families are mourning because either father or brother are under orders to start within, perchance, only a few hours. Families are broken up on all sides, and wives are selling the household furniture. The streets of Moscow are thronged in many places with household goods. The price of provisions is rising proportionately. Among the upper classes homes are in the same state of change. Those who have retired from the army or navy are in many cases being recalled. All will, it is presumed, be summoned in the course of time. Whilst I write a general call is being made for all to serve in the militia, and notices to this effect have been served on all those residing in No. 1 of the six divisions of Moscow. House-to-house visitation is also going on relative to the number of men servants and horses kept by every householder, a large portion of which must now be parted with for public service. Substitutes on the part of the former are not accepted. Funds are rolling in for the sick and wounded on all sides, the peasant even urging the acceptance of their mite.

BARBARITIES ON BOTH SIDES.

The *Times'* Therapia dispatch states that Mr. Fawcett, who was sent by Mr. Layard, the British Minister, to report upon the condition of the fugitives south of the Balkans and to distribute relief, writes: "Even all that has been written gives no adequate idea of the extent of the misery and destitution among the refugees, or the barbarities which have been perpetrated on both sides. The British relief committee at Adrianople, after a careful investigation, have ascertained that 10,150 women and children need relief at once. Of these 1,700 are Jews and 8,000 Turks.

COMPLIMENTED.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, one of the leading Radical journals of the country, in alluding to two of our nominees, says: "Colonel A. C. Noyes, of Lock Haven, who has been selected as the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, is a native of Connecticut, but has long been identified with public affairs in Clinton county. He served creditably in the Assembly, and is one of the leading lumbermen of this State, with intimate and extensive business relations with bankers and business men in this city. He has always advocated the great internal improvements of the Commonwealth, and has been for years a leader and hard worker of the Democratic party. As made up, the ticket leaves the eastern part of the State in the vocative, and it remains to be seen what effect this arrangement will have in the canvass. The success of Messrs. Schell and Noyes may be regarded as a triumph of the anti-resumption element of the Democracy.

"Mr. William P. Schell, of Bedford, the Democratic nominee for Auditor General, has had considerable experience in both branches of the Legislature, and is a prominent member of the bar of his county. He is popular in his party, and was the candidate of the workingmen for Governor of the State some years since. As a representative man of the Democracy he will poll the full vote of that organization in the interior, at least, and if elected, will make a creditable official."

AN OPINION.—An admirer of Russian civilization, in pointing out the results that would follow the success of the Russians in the present war with Turkey, says: "It would bring to the cross Bethlehem, Damascus Mount Sinai, the Jordan, Jerusalem, Mt. Ararat. Besika Bay, where Agamemnon and Menelaus put in when they were on their way to the siege of Troy, would become a part of the Christian world. Nineveh and Babylon would pass from the unhistorical Turk. Aleppe, Cyprus, the scene of the Iliad, the birthplace of Homer, would all be added to the Russian conquests. Bagdad, the city of the Caliphs and of the Arabian Nights, would lend its charming story to the history of the Northern invasion. The unmolested archæologist would revel among the treasures of ancient civilization and he would write more books and lectures."

Well, it is very strange that any nation in Asia or Europe should seek to be governed by the power that wiped Poland off the map of Nations and then made slaves of its subjects.

QUEER RETRENCHMENT.

A Washington correspondent gives currency to the following *Hayesing* story of plundering the United States Treasury:

"A singular case, involving a possible expenditure of many thousand dollars has been recently decided here. About 1870 Major Runkle, a paymaster in the army, was dismissed for an unexplainable contraction of the currency on hand, as compared with the inexorable and unaccommodating showing of his official accounts. The findings of the court-martial sustained the [illegible] and dishonest. The major was treated accordingly. It now appears that there was some irregularity on the part of the government. All cases of dismissal from the army require the approval of the President. This, it seems, was not obtained in Major Runkle's case; but Secretary Belknap, as in other instances, simply signified the approval of the President, without really obtaining it. Now it appears this fact has been discovered, and the case having been brought to the attention and consideration of President Hayes, the decision of 1870 was reversed so as to restore Major Runkle to his pay and emoluments. It is estimated at the War Department that the pay and allowances from the time of Runkle's dismissal up to the date of his restoration, if the decision of the President stands as it does now, will aggregate not less than $11,000. Were this the end, it would not be so important a decision on the part of the executive; but there are fully a hundred officers—it is said two hundred—who have been dismissed for various offenses at different times, and in a majority of cases of less seriousness than that of Major Rankle. The precedent, therefore, established in the case mentioned would justify efforts on the part of officers, through their friends, to have their sentences set aside. In such an event, not only would the action of Major Runkle's case entail a vast amount of annoyance to the Department and the President, but would involve an expenditure of not less than one hundred thousand dollars—some directly familiar with the official view of the question say two hundred thousand dollars. Efforts are being made to have the President reconsider his action, on the ground that the facts were not fully presented to him.

A CYCLONE.

The great bridge which spans the Missouri river, between Council Bluffs and Omaha, was struck by a cyclone on Saturday morning the 25th inst., and two spans turned upside down into the river. The bridge was built in 1872. Those who were fortunate enough to hear the rapid advance of the storm cloud which brought so much destruction and spent its fury, it might be said, in a second, tell this story. The roar of a heavy wind was heard in a direction bearing a little east of north, and apparently coming out of quarter lying along the river as it leaves Omaha to the northeast. The noise momentarily grew heavier, and the breeze which had been blowing all the night, suddenly ceased, and all was quiet, while on and on marches what was then known to be the terrible tornado. It now appears quite evident that the atmospheric commotion was high above the country during its flight, and when the sudden fall of the river embankment was reached it swooped down in its course, spread havoc in its path, and as suddenly lifted itself again above the surrounding country to waste its strength upon the unresisting air. Within a few moments after the first sound was heard the gigantic blow was struck. As the tornado met the surface of the Missouri river it is said the waters were tossed and scattered and cleft in twain, much as were those of the Red Sea when Moses made his celebrated march before the irate Egyptians. The waters were beaten into foam and piled high on either side of the track of the storm, which was very narrow.

With lightning like rapidity the atmospheric monster struck two of the spans of the Union Pacific railroad bridge and lifted the massive iron superstructure off the piers. The